

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SECRETARY OF WAR

Congress Should Pass Bills for Organization of the Militia and for a General Staff.

Volunteers Should Be Trained and Equipped as a Serviceable, Working Part of Military Organization.

Anti-Canteen Law Leads to Drunkenness, Immorality, and Desertions—Reduction in Philippine Tariff.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY NOW AND A YEAR AGO

	Nov. 27, Oct. 15, 1901.	1902.
Officers	3,253	3,286
Enlisted men	76,084	65,093
Hospital Corps	4,336	3,569
Volunteer surgeons in Philippines	172	—
Native scouts	4,973	—
Native officers	98	—
Porto Rico Regiment	840	—
Total	89,786	72,857

The annual report of the Secretary of War was submitted to the President today. Its chief historical features are the detailed description of the ending of the military occupation of Cuba, the ending of the insurrection in the Philippines, and the reduction of the size of the army. Its chief recommendations are those for the enactment of the militia bill, already passed by the House, and the general staff bill for the regular army. He dismisses the question of the army canteen in three short paragraphs, which, however, strongly condemn the anti-canteen law.

Reduction of the Army.

The Secretary says of the reduction of the army: "On November 27, 1901, the date of the last annual report of the Secretary of War, the army of the United States, according to the latest reports which had been received from the field, consisted of 2,253 officers and 76,084 enlisted men. In addition there were 4,336 men in the hospital corps; 172 volunteer surgeons appointed for duty in the Philippines under the provisions of section 18 of the act of February 2, 1901; 4,973 native scouts under the command of 98 officers in the Philippines, and 25 officers and 815 men of the Porto Rico (provisional) regiment of infantry.

"Since the ending of the insurrection and the complete establishment of civil government in the Philippines on October 24, 1902, an order was made reducing the enlisted strength to 59,866, the minimum provided by the act of February 2, 1901 (excepting as to the organizations stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, and Pekin), as follows:

Cavalry	12,240
Artillery	24,480
Coast	13,724
Field	5,850
Noncommissioned staff and bands	328
Infantry	17,742
Engineer battalions and band	1,382
Additional strength for troops stationed at the General Service and Staff College, School of Application, and Legation Guard, Pekin, China	1,245
Enlisted men, staff departments, etc.	2,877
Total	59,866

The necessary instructions have been given prescribing the method of effecting the reduction required by the order of October 24, 1902, so that it will have been completely accomplished in the most economical way before the end of the current fiscal year, and in the main accomplished during the next thirty days.

The effect of carrying out this order will be to bring the American troops stationed in the Philippines down to an enlisted strength of 13,480.

The distribution will be as follows:

In Philippines	13,480
Coast Artillery in United States, Cuba, and Hawaii	12,298
Field Artillery in United States	5,329
Nine bands and surgeon major	300
Cavalry in United States (including bands, regimental and squadron noncommissioned staff)	8,540
Infantry in United States (including bands, regimental and battalion noncommissioned staff)	16,645
Infantry in Pekin (excluding 234, who will have to be left there until after navigation opens next summer)	150
Engineers in United States (including band)	350
Staff departments	2,877
Total	59,866

The exception of the organizations stationed at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley from the reduction to the minimum strength is made for purposes of instruction, so that at the general service and staff college and the school of application for cavalry and light artillery, student officers may become familiar with the handling of troops at full war strength.

With the execution of this order the regular army will have been reduced to the minimum of enlisted strength which, in the judgment of Congress, a wise policy requires us to maintain as insurance against future attack.

The estimates prepared for submission to Congress at the present session call for appropriations on that basis.

The only armed forces which will then remain to be maintained on account of

the island ceded by Spain under the treaty of Paris will be the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment and the Philippine Scouts.

The Militia Bill.

In urging the passage of the militia bill passed by the House in the last session, a bill which had the sanction of the chief National Guard officers in convention last winter, the report says in part:

"I earnestly urge that this measure be made a law. It is really absurd that a nation which maintains but a small regular army and depends upon unprofessional citizen soldiery for its defense, should run along as we have done for 110 years, under a militia law which never worked satisfactorily in the beginning, and which was perfectly obsolete before any man now fit for military duty was born.

"The result is that we have practically no militia system, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution makes it the duty of the Federal Congress 'to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.' The National Guard organizations of the several States have grown up in default of any national system and to meet local requirements. Their relations to the Federal Government have never been defined or settled.

"The confusion, controversy, and bad feeling arising from this uncertain status were painfully apparent at the beginning of the war with Spain, and it must always be the same until Congress shall exercise its constitutional power over the subject. Repeated efforts have been made to accomplish this result."

After Quoting President Washington and President Madison in Favor of such a Plan, Mr. Root says:

An Organized Force.

"The bill which has now passed the House is the result of extensive and painstaking conference among representatives of all the classes of citizens especially qualified to express opinions upon it. It does not represent fully any one's view, but it contains many important provisions upon which a general agreement has been reached; and it will, I am sure, if enacted, be a great step in advance toward the effective preparation for war otherwise than by the maintenance of a standing army."

"The fundamental idea of the bill is to recognize the value to the National Government of the National Guard, which is capable of being utilized, first, as a militia when called out by the President for the specific purpose enumerated in the Constitution; second, as an already organized volunteer force when its organizations respond as such to calls for volunteers for general military purposes under authority of Congress; and, third, as the great school of the volunteer soldier, the benefits of which are received by the country when the members of the Guard respond individually to calls for volunteers. The bill undertakes to regulate and provide for these various relations of the National Guard and its members to the Federal Government; to conform the organization, armament, discipline, and training of the National Guard to the needs of the United States; to establish closer relations and better co-operation between the National Guard and the regular army; to promote the efficiency and dignity of the Guard as a part of the military system of the United States."

Standard Arms for Militia.

"To aid in accomplishing these objects, and in recognition of the benefits to the General Government that come from the Guard altogether outside of its service to the individual States, the bill provides that the General Government shall furnish to the Guard the same arms which it furnishes to the regular army, and for the voluntary participation by the Guard with the regular army in maneuvers and field exercises for brief periods in each year."

"The bill also contains provisions for making the National Guard organizations which choose voluntarily to go beyond the limitations of militia service in effect a First Volunteer Reserve, and further provisions for the enrollment of a Second Volunteer Reserve not exceeding 100,000, to be composed of trained men who have served in the National Guard or in the Regular Army, or the volunteer armies of the United States. These would constitute the first volunteer regiments after the National Guard volunteers, under any call by Congress. It also provides for ascertaining by practical tests, in advance of a call for volunteers, the fitness of members of the National Guard, graduates of the military schools and colleges, and such other persons as may be training, to hold volunteer commissions, thus constituting an eligible list from which in case of a call for volunteers the officers of the Second Reserve must be taken, and the officers of the general body of volunteers may be taken."

Would Provide Seasoned Force.

"The military force of the United States would then be as follows: "First. The regular army, capable of enlargement by the President, when he sees war coming, to 100,000.

"Second. Such of the organized militia (already trained as a National Guard, and just as valuable when used in the manner hereinafter indicated, as any other troops) as the President shall see fit to call into the service of the United States for not exceeding nine months, to repel invasion.

"Third. A first volunteer reserve, composed of such companies, troops, and regiments of the organized militia already trained as a national guard as volunteer by organizations with all their officers and men.

"Fourth. A second volunteer reserve, composed of men previously enrolled and having previous military training in the national guard, the regular army, or the volunteer army, and commanded by officers whose fitness has been previously ascertained by practical tests under the provisions of the militia act.

"Fifth. Such further volunteers as it may be necessary to call forth from the States, according to their respective quotas, and commanded by regimental officers appointed by the governors of the States."

"A conservative estimate of the number which would be included in the first four classes of troops, who have already had military service and will be available for immediate action, is from 250,000 to 300,000.

"The number of the fifth class—volunteers who may or may not have had previous service—has no limit, except the possibilities of transportation and supply."

The report urges that with such an

UNION STATION BILL SOON TO LEARN FATE

House District Committee Meets Thursday.

The first meeting of the House District Committee will be held Thursday. The most important matter for consideration is the Union Station bill, which passed the Senate at the last session. It is not likely that there will be any further hearings before the House committee. Last June the committee sat for several days listening to arguments upon the measure, and the general subject of a new railroad station, the net result of which was to develop the fact that there are at least a dozen different opinions entertained by as many citizens' organizations and other representative bodies of residents of Washington as to what should be done in the matter.

The committee was unable to obtain much information of value in considering the measure. The Pennsylvania Railroad officials are especially anxious to have the question of a new station settled, in order that work may be begun at the earliest possible moment. Its business is now being hampered by reason of inadequate facilities for handling the passenger traffic, and they further appreciate the fact that the public is suffering great inconvenience.

Unless a station bill is enacted at this session, it is quite likely that the company will go forward under the act of February, 1900, which provides for the erection of a station upon the Mall, and against which there has been much protest.

There is understood to be some opposition in the House committee to the Senate union station bill as it passed that body, and the House committee may either offer some important amendments or prepare a substitute for the entire bill.

At any rate, Chairman Babcock will bring the matter up for consideration at an early date, and this measure will be the most important one affecting the District, aside from the general appropriation bill.

organization it will be possible to organize reserve volunteer artillerymen among citizens living in the neighborhood of fortifications to man these fortifications in time of war.

For a General Staff.

The most important thing to be done now for the army, says the report, is the creation of a general staff. The military system is declared to be still defective at the top, although it has a personnel unsurpassed anywhere and a population ready to respond to calls for the increase of the personnel in case of need. The administrative staff and supply departments, as a rule, have at the heads competent men, says the report, but when it comes to the co-ordination and direction of all these means of warfare so true together, Mr. Root says the system is weak. The system, he says, makes no adequate provision for the directing brain which every army must have to work successfully. Continuing, he says:

"Neither our political nor our military system makes it possible that we should have a general staff organized like the German general staff or like the French general staff, but the common experience of mankind is that the things which those general staffs do have to be done in every well-managed and well-directed army, and they have to be done by a body of men especially assigned to do them. We should have such a body of men selected and organized in our own way and in accordance with our own system to do those essential things. The most intelligent way to describe such a body of men, however selected and organized, is by calling it a general staff, because its duties are staff duties and are general in their character."

"The Commanding General."

"Experience has shown that it is impossible for any officer to really exercise in this country, in time of peace, the powers which appear and are assumed to be conferred along with the title of 'Commanding General of the Army.' This follows from the constitution of the Government. The Constitution requires the President to be the commander of the army, and a great variety of laws require the Secretary of War, who directly represents the President, to supervise and direct the expenditure of the vast sums of money appropriated annually by Congress for the support of the army. As every important movement requires the use of money, so long as the Secretary of War performs this duty faithfully he must practically control the operations of the army in time of peace, and there cannot be any independent command of the army except that which the President himself exercises over the Secretary of War and everybody else in the military establishment."

"It was the inability to exercise the power which the title of 'Commanding General of the Army' appears to carry with it, but which does not really exist, that led General Scott to leave Washington and establish his headquarters in New York and General Sherman to remove to St. Louis, both of them abandoning the attempt to do anything in connection with the administration of the army in Washington. And this difficulty has been the cause of almost constant conflict and bitter feeling in the administration of the army for the past fifty years, to the very great injury of the service and very great loss of efficiency."

The Canteen.

On the canteen the report says in part: "I am convinced that the general effect of prohibiting the use of beer and light wines within the limited area of the army post is to lead the enlisted men to go out of the post, to frequent vile resorts which cluster in the neighborhood, to drink bad whisky to excess and to associate intimately with abandoned men and more abandoned women, and that the operation of the law is to increase drunkenness, disease of the most loathsome kind, insubordination and desertion and moral and physical degeneration."

The Friar Lands.

A long chapter upon civil government in the Philippines concludes the report. Reference is made to the negotiations between Governor Taft and the Vatican on the question of the friar lands which

JANE ADDAMS OF "HULL HOUSE" SPEAKS TONIGHT

At Annual Session of Associated Charities.

The annual meeting of the Associated Charities will be held tonight at the First Congregational Church, Tenth and G Street northwest. Jane Addams, founder of "Hull House," the famous social settlement of Chicago, will speak on "The Social Results of Charitable Effort." A brief report of the past twenty months' work of the Associated Charities will be made with the aid of stereoscopic views by Charles F. Weller, secretary of the society.

Miss Addams is known throughout the United States for the active part which she has taken in charitable work. She relinquished the comforts of a life of comparative luxury to devote herself to the needs of Chicago's poor, and went to live in one of the most crowded river settlements.

A one-time mansion was rented and Miss Addams, with the assistance of Ellen Starr, another worker, established "Hull House," a general meeting place for boys, girls, men, and women. Study classes for working girls were soon started, and these were followed by a kindergarten and a nursery. Pleasure clubs, literary, art, music classes, and other means of social intercourse were established, and as the membership grew other buildings were rented, until now "Hull House" is in reality a settlement, including almost a block of buildings.

Miss Addams will undoubtedly give an interesting lecture, as her thirteen years' experience in this kind of work has enabled her to come into close touch with people of the lower classes and so learn their needs and requirements. No admission will be charged tonight.

Miss Addams is the guest, while in the city, of Miss Abby Ware, daughter of the Commissioner of Pensions.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt have invited Miss Addams to lunch at the White House in the course of her visit. The President is well acquainted with the work at "Hull House," having paid it a visit about a year ago.

are now proceeding at Manila between the governor and Monsignor Guidi, the Papal delegate to the Philippines, in accordance with the understanding reached at Rome. The Secretary expresses the belief that a just conclusion will be reached, satisfactory to both sides.

The report states that the trade of the islands has been greatly hampered during the last year by ravages of rinderpest.

Devastation by Rinderpest.

"The rinderpest has destroyed about 90 per cent of all their carabaos, leaving them without draft animals to till their land and aid in the ordinary work of farm and village life. Carabaos have increased in price from \$20 to \$250 (Mexican). The Eastern disease known as 'surra' has killed and is killing the native and American horses, further crippling transportation. The rice crop has been reduced to 25 per cent of the ordinary crop. Last year in the Visayan islands and this year in Luzon a plague of locusts has consumed the last of the remaining stock of the remaining 25 per cent of the rice crop. A drought in China and the fall in the price of silver have raised the price of rice from \$4 to \$7 a picul. The commission has been obliged to go out of the islands and use inland funds to buy over 40,000,000 pounds of rice to save the people from perishing by famine. Cholera has raged and is raging throughout the islands. The ignorance of the people and their unwillingness to submit to sanitary regulations have made it almost impossible to check the ravages of the disease, which, it is estimated, will claim not less than 100,000 victims. The decline in the price of silver has carried Mexican dollars down from a ratio of 2 to 1 in gold to a ratio of over 2½ to 1, and this has borne heavily on the commercial interests and on the wage-earners."

A Million in Shrinkage.

"The insular government has in ten months lost over \$1,000,000 gold by the decline in silver because it was operating on a silver basis, and this has changed the surplus of revenues into a deficit at the very time when the other causes mentioned have caused an extraordinary demand for the use of the revenues for the relief of the people. Agriculture is prostrated. Commerce is hampered and discouraged. All the political parties in the Philippines urgently demand a change of the present currency standard. Some relief would be afforded by opening a profitable market in the United States for the products of the islands. Still greater relief would be afforded by delivering the business of the islands from the disastrous effects of the decline in the price of silver and the fluctuations in exchange and putting it upon the substantial basis of the gold standard currency which exists in the United States, where we wish them to do their business, which exists on the basis of Europe and India and Japan, and the adoption of which is now under consideration in the Straits Settlements."

Reduction in Tariff.

On the general question of the Philippines the Secretary says: "I do not wish to delay in asking the attention of Congress to two subjects upon which, I think, if the conditions and needs of the islands could be fully understood, there could be but little controversy, and upon which very simple enactments would be of immense value to the people of the islands, whose welfare the Government of the United States is bound to promote. I earnestly urge, first, that the duties levied in the United States upon products of the Philippine archipelago imported therefrom be reduced to 25 per cent of the Dingley tariff rate; second, that the government of the island be permitted to establish the gold standard for its currency and to take such measures as it finds to be practicable and prudent to keep the silver coinage, which it is authorized to issue at parity with gold without in any way committing the United States to responsibility therefor."

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WILLIAM LEE, UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY, 209 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

TARIFF COMMISSION TO WAR WITH MONOPOLY

Representative Fowler of New Jersey Intends to Urge Its Establishment at This Session of Congress.

Measure Under Consideration Provides for a Board, Which Shall Have Power to Investigate.

Representative Fowler of New Jersey intends to urge at this session of Congress consideration of the bill which he introduced at the opening of the last session, for the establishment of a tariff commission. Mr. Fowler's measure antedates the President's suggestion for the appointment of a tariff commission, but to a large extent embodies the views expressed upon the subject by the President.

The measure provides for the creation of a commission of five members, whose duty it shall be to investigate all duties on imports and recommend changes, to negotiate reciprocal trade treaties and recommend their adoption, and in general to collect information with regard to products, manufactures, and commerce.

Mr. Fowler's bill places the power of appointing such a commission in the hands of the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He would fix their term of office at twenty years, and fix the salary of each commissioner at \$7,500, with the exception of the presiding commissioner, whom he would pay \$8,000.

May Summon Witnesses.

He purposes to clothe the commission with power to summon any person before it to testify, and require them to furnish books, records, and reports. In short, he would give the commission all the powers in this respect of a United States district court to control witnesses and to punish for contempt.

Mr. Fowler believes that the enactment of his bill into law would accomplish a two-fold purpose.

First, it would give a certain degree of publicity to trusts, and in a measure tend to prevent undue exaction from the public, and secondly, it would prevent a disturbance of industrial conditions throughout the country by interdicted tariff agitation and overhauling the tariff schedules by Congress from time to time.

Merits of Measure.

Discussing the merits of his measure, Mr. Fowler makes this argument in its support:

"I maintain that a broad intelligence is essential to wise action; therefore, before restrictive, and certainly before destructive, legislation is passed, we should acquire the fullest information with regard to the evolutionary forces, by studying the phenomena produced and determining the advantages and disadvantages growing out of capital combinations."

"A tariff commission, created as pro-

posed in my bill, incidentally possesses all the power necessary to obtain the requisite information to intelligently and wisely negotiate a trade treaty with any foreign country.

"I maintain that, since the preamble of the Constitution declares that it was established 'to promote the general welfare,' and since Congress, among other powers and duties, is to 'provide for the general welfare,' Congress may create a commission, whose duties are to see that the people living in the various sections of the country shall not be imposed upon by the distribution of worthless stock; and, to that end, that such commission may rightfully insist upon the fullest information with regard to all corporations; further, that such commission can protect the people against extortion."

Incur Hostility.

"I contend that it is unreasonable to expect that we can go into the markets of other countries and sell our excess of productions to a degree that is ruinous to their industries without incurring hostility, which must lead to inimical legislation, tariff reprisals and unfriendly relations. Such a result should be avoided. I am in favor of a permanent tariff commission, whose high office and important duty shall be to negotiate reciprocal trade treaties and work out tariff adjustments from time to time, as the business interests of the country demand."

Mr. Fowler's bill has not been before the Ways and Means Committee for a year, and no action has been taken upon it. Because it was deemed inadvisable to enter upon any tariff legislation at the last session, it was not considered in the committee, and has not attracted any attention.

For the same reason it is not likely that it will be reported at this session. Mr. Fowler is not a member of the Ways and Means Committee and therefore is at a disadvantage in his efforts to get a hearing upon his measure.

Notwithstanding the expressions of the President upon this subject, the attitude of a majority of the leaders both in the Senate and House, is adverse to any tariff legislation at this session of Congress.

PHILADELPHIA EXPECTS SNOW STORM TODAY

Heavy Falls Reported in Many Parts of Pennsylvania—Six Inches Deep.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Snow is due to fall in this city today if the predictions of the weather authorities are to be credited.

Heavy snows fell yesterday in many parts of the State. The fall in some places is reported six inches deep.

DR. PATTON'S Union Dental Parlors.

LOWEST PRICES. PAINLESS STATIONERY, when FREE 910 F. N. W. Second Floor.

DISCOVERS SUICIDE OF FRIEND AND FALLS DEAD

Overcome by His Emotions and Stricken With Heart Disease.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 1.—George B. Norton, of Paterson, fell dead in the arms of two companions, heartbroken over the suicide of his friend, Walter H. Sheppard, whose body had been found an hour before in his room at a boarding house.

Sheppard, a West Point graduate and a man of considerable talent, killed himself because he had been divorced from his wife. Two friends called at the house and insisted upon going to his room. Together with Lawyer William Drew they opened the door. They were almost stifled by the gas fumes and saw Sheppard lying dead in bed.

On a table lay a card, on which the suicide had written: "Notified Mrs. W. H. Sheppard, No. 13 Thornyoke Street, Brookline, Mass., near Boston." Norton saw the body of his friend lying on the bed and was so overcome by his emotion that he was stricken with heart disease and dropped dead.

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has...

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—An indication of the thoroughness of their construction. It is easy to find out how they wear, for almost every other man you meet in Washington has a pair on his feet. You can see how they look by a glance at our window. There are Patent Leathers, as well as all other kinds.

One Price,

\$2.50.

The Royal, 617 Pa. Ave.

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One year ago we took possession of our new store, which is the finest leather store south of New York. Christmas being just three weeks off, it's time to be thinking what to give. It would be impossible to make a better selection than from the many fine things displayed here. Then, again, they are such useful gifts and will always be most highly appreciated.

We will cheerfully lay aside any article purchased now until called for by paying a small deposit. The leather articles will be marked free of charge also—metal things to be engraved.

Ladies' Pocketbooks.

You know we are making a fact of our "Ladies' Pocketbooks." We carry about twice as many as any other store in town. You will find here many exclusive designs in Ladies' Pocketbooks—Pockets of alligator, seal, morocco, roan, etc., with or without leather. Sterling silver tips, solid silver tips, and gun metal tips in very attractive designs. Prices range from

98c to \$30

Flasks.

An immense line of Flasks, from a gill up to one quart size—leather covered, with nickel trimmings—in all styles of leather, from 75c to \$5.

Chatelaine Bags.

No store carries the variety that is found here. You will find the very latest styles in the assortment. A very large line of leather bags, at prices beginning at \$1.75 and running up to \$15. Full line of Chatelaine Bags—Top-You can copy the best work and we'll make it into a bag for you. Wouldn't that make a charming gift?

Trunk Bags.

Ask to see the one at \$1. Leather lined, throughout, 13, 13, and 14 inches long; a very strong and well made bag. Will stand all kinds of use at \$5, \$6, and up.

Men's Pocketbooks.

You will certainly be wonderfully surprised at the showing here of men's pocketbooks, card cases, bill and letter books, made of all kinds of leather—most all our own make. All well made and finished. A fine pocketbook for gentlemen at \$1.00. Card cases, small size, 50c up.

Alligator Bags.

We have a very large assortment, with all the fittings. A splendid case for men who travel. Leather lined and stuffed, fitted with comb, brush, and other toilet articles. Prices range from \$10 up. \$14.50 bag, with fittings, \$12.50 special at \$9.

Trunks.

We have been manufacturing trunks for the past forty years, 24 inches, with leather trimmings; hard wood slats; iron bottoms; Corbin lock; two straps; cloth lined; a very strong and substantial trunk; one that will stand all kinds of traveling. Special at \$9.

Wrist Bags.

\$1.00 buys a genuine Seal Wrist Bag, nickel or gilt chain, made of seal and silk lined. Other rich designs in beautiful leather, stamped or plain. Some have Geta's silver tips and chain, jeweled top, in turquoise, amethyst, etc.

Combination Collar and Cuff Box.

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